# 2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2018 JUN 25 AM 9: 50

Marshall County Water Public Water System Name

0470105

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)
On water bills (Attach copy of bill)
☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)
Other Web-Site WWW. Marshall county water ASSN. Com
Date(s) customers were informed: 10 / 3/2018 (0 / 18/2018 / /2018
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
Date Mailed/Distributed://
CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)  Date Emailed: / / 2018  As a URL WWW. Marshall County wat uch Sch. Com (Provide Direct URL)
☐ As an attachment
☐ As text within the body of the email message
☐ As text within the body of the email message  CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
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CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)  Name of Newspaper:  Date Published:/  CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Front Office  Date Posted:/ Jay 2018  CCR was posted on a publishy accessible internet site at the following address:
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)  Name of Newspaper:  Date Published:/  CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Front Office  Date Posted:  Date Posted:  Date Posted:

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

(601) 576 - 7800

\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity \*\*

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

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## 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Marshall County Water Association PWS#: 0470105 June 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Marshall County Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Meadows at 662.890.7415. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of each month at 6:30 PM at 512 Wingo Rd, Byhalia, MS 38611.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	Unit Measure-	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				MCL/ACL	ment			

10. Barium	N	2016*	.0087	No Range	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	.9	No Range	ppb	10	0 1	OD Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	Z	2013/15*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	3 AL=1	<ul> <li>Corrosion of household plumbling systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</li> </ul>
17. Lead	N	2013/15*	2	0	ppb		0 AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-	Products						
Chlorine	N	2017	1.4	1 – 2.7	mg/l	0 M	IDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hottine at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Marshall County Water Association is committed to providing our customers with be best water. We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



MARSHALL COUNTY WATER ASSOCIATION 512 WINGO ROAD BYHALIA, MISSISSIPPI 38611 (662) 890-7415

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The water quality report (CCR) is now available at www.marshallcountywaterassn.com. If you need a hard copy, please call our office at (662)890-7415 or check the box on the water bill. 253 HILLIARD RD. **BYHALIA MS 38611**  June 25, 2018

#### **Marshall County Water Association**

Committed to Providing Clean, Safe Water for All Our Residents

# **Water Quality Report**

**Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)** 

Each year we make available a short report that tells where your water comes from and what is in it. See below for the most recent report available, or call our office and we will gladly assist you.

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report: Download File | Request Hard Copy

2017\_Annual\_Drinking\_Water\_Quality\_Report.pdf Page: 1 of 2 Automatic ▼ **ViewerJS** 2017 Alle of Police of Wilder Causto his port Marenal Churs, Water Found the SWIRE 0477105 10 6 201° സ്ടെ പ്രധാന നാട്ടുന്നു. ഉപാട്ടുവർവ്വാണ് ഉടിക്കുന്നത്. നാട്ടി എന്നത്. നാട്ടി നാന്ത്രില് പ്രധാന Biodistry (see Selection) നായ വിഷയിക പ്രവാത്തുന്നു തന്നെ ത്രയായി ഉത്രത്തിനെ യില് വിടയ്ക്കായില് തില്ലെയ്ട് നിന്ന് ഉയ്യായില് ഉയ്യായില് പ്രധാനം പ The secretar remains a weaking of the Audit in Bud Bud of Publish Water 4, as now he was now to be supported by the secretary of the secretary If so there are questions as of the recent or controlling quantities to a considerable than the confiderable of the controlling Country in the control of the contro in the family of well findings to secure appropriately complet not be fair for each 10 days year for retaining the family and the family appropriate the family and the family appropriate the family appropri Armin cavel attropia. A matter of a sustainer side high of order that inggets trouble a or taken remote to a contract water reyour om Community and (サフェ The 1959shin on All short (地名)をおうしゃ (地名 of a contemporal find than load in the 4)) 代表は 896 501 では、 m to the McCluster Individual in 12 cm to this prior parameter consistencement and the initial parameter of a continue to survival and a gradual form of the properties of the parameter There are the astronomical state of the partial of the partial constraint in an one from 40 mosts that the partial partial partial constraint in an one from 40 mosts that the partial words course () - 2 to agree or of the or of the fill agree of a fill of the fill of the

## **Relevant Documents**

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (PDF/323 KB)